

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

**Jack H.,**  
**Plaintiff,**

**v.**

**20-CV-266-HKS**

**COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL SECURITY,**

**Defendant.**

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**DECISION AND ORDER**

As set forth in the Standing Order of the Court regarding Social Security Cases subject to the May 21, 2018 Memorandum of Understanding, the parties have consented to the assignment of this case to the undersigned to conduct all proceedings in this case, including the entry of final judgment, as set forth in 42 U.S.C. § 405(g). Dkt. #14.

By Decision and Order entered September 30, 2021, the Court granted plaintiff's motion for judgment on the pleadings and remanded plaintiff's application for disability insurance benefits back to the Commissioner for further proceedings. Dkt. #15. Judgment was entered on September 30, 2021. Dkt. #16.

By Stipulation entered January 14, 2022, counsel was awarded \$7,221.68 in fees pursuant to the Equal Access to Justice Act ("EAJA").<sup>1</sup> Dkt. ##19 & 20.

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<sup>1</sup> The EAJA provides that "a party prevailing against the United States in court, including a successful Social Security benefits claimant, may be awarded fees payable by the United States if the Government's position in the litigation was not substantially justified." 28 U.S.C.

On December 28, 2022, the Administrative Law Judge determined that plaintiff was disabled as of February 24, 2016. Dkt. #21-6. The Commissioner determined that plaintiff was entitled to past due benefits totaling \$89,800.92. Dkt. #21-2, ¶¶ 10-12 & 21-3

Currently before the Court is plaintiff's counsel's motion for an award of attorney fees pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 406(b)(1)(A) in the amount of \$22,450.23, which is equal to 25% of past-due benefits. Dkt. #21. In support of the motion, counsel declares that they expended 34.6 hours on this matter and their normal hourly rate is \$400 per hour. Dkt. #21-2, ¶¶ 14 & 17 & Dkt. #21-5. Counsel stipulates that the EAJA fees will be refunded to plaintiff upon receipt of fees pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 406(b)(1)(A). Dkt. #21-1, p.2. Plaintiff signed a fee agreement with the Law Offices of Kenneth R. Hiller, PLLC, on August 31, 2018, which provides, *inter alia*, that the attorney fee will be 25% of any past due benefits. Dkt. #21-4.

The Commissioner notes that the fee application is timely and otherwise defers to the discretion of the Court as to the appropriateness of the fee award. Dkt. #24

The Social Security Act provides that “[w]henever a court renders a judgment favorable to a claimant . . . who was represented before the court by an

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§ 2412(d)(1)(A). *Gisbrecht v. Barnhart*, 535 U.S. 789, 796 (2002). EAJA fees are determined by the time expended and a capped hourly rate. *Id.* Fees may be awarded pursuant to both the EAJA and the Social Security Act, but counsel must refund to the claimant the amount of the smaller fee, up to the point the claimant receives 100 percent of the past-due benefits. *Id.*

attorney, the court may determine and allow as part of its judgment a reasonable fee for such representation, not in excess of 25% of the total of the past-due benefits to which the claimant is entitled by reason of such judgment." 42 U.S.C. § 406(b)(1)(A). Pursuant to Rule 54(d)(2)(B) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, a claim for attorney's fees must be made by motion filed no later than fourteen days after the entry of judgment. *Sinkler v. Berryhill*, 932 F.3d 83, 87-88 (2d Cir. 2019). Counsel is presumed to have received the calculation of benefits three days after mailing. *Id.* at 88 n.5. Given that the Notice of Award is dated January 15, 2023, the filing of this motion on January 26, 2023 is timely.

Even within the 25% statutory limitation for contingent-fee arrangements, the court is required to review the fee sought as an independent check to assure that it is reasonable for the services rendered in the particular case. *Gisbrecht*, 535 U.S. at 807. In making this assessment, the court considers: (1) the character of the representation and the results the representation achieved; (2) whether the attorney was responsible for delay that resulted in the accumulation of additional past-due benefits; and (3) whether the past-due benefits are so large in comparison to the amount of time counsel spent on the case that the requested fee would amount to a windfall to the attorney. *Id.* at 808. The Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit has also instructed district courts to consider whether there has been fraud or overreaching in making the agreement. *Wells v. Sullivan*, 907 F.2d 367, 372 (1990).

In considering whether the requested fee may be a windfall to the attorney, the court may request a record of the hours spent representing the claimant

and a statement of the lawyer's normal hourly billing rate for non-contingent fee cases. *Gisbrecht*, 535 U.S. at 807. However, courts should recognize that "even a relatively high hourly rate may be perfectly reasonable, and not a windfall, in the context of any given case." *Fields v. Kijakazi*, 24 F.4th 845, 854 (2d Cir. 2022). Among the factors to be considered are: (1) the ability and expertise of the attorneys and whether they were particularly efficient; (2) the nature and professional relationship of the attorney with the plaintiff, including any representation at the agency level; (3) the satisfaction of the plaintiff; and (4) how uncertain it was that the case would result in an award of benefits and the effort it took to achieve that result. *Id.* at 854-855.

A windfall is more likely to be present in a case . . . where the lawyer takes on a contingency-fee representation that succeeds immediately and with minimal effort, suggesting very little risk of nonrecovery. That kind of unearned advantage is what the windfall concern is really about.

*Id.* at 855.

In the instant case, the fee request is within the boundaries of the statute and there is no evidence of fraud or overreaching in the execution of the fee agreement. The Court recognizes that counsel is experienced in representation of individuals seeking disability benefits and provided able representation to plaintiff. There is no evidence that counsel was dilatory in the representation of plaintiff, which included representing plaintiff at the underlying administrative proceedings, appealing to the Appeals Council, filing a Complaint and engaging in successful motion practice before this Court, and successfully representing plaintiff at a subsequent administrative hearing. Moreover, the request for \$22,450.23 in fees following an expenditure of 34.6 hours equates to a *de facto* hourly rate of approximately \$649, which is in line with

awards generally approved in this district for similar work performed. See *Amy Sue H. v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec.*, 17-CV-713, 2021 WL 4519798, at \*3 (W.D.N.Y. Oct. 4, 2021) (collecting cases finding effective hourly rates between \$697 and \$1,000 to be reasonable). Such an award appropriately compensates counsel for the time spent on this case, the risk accepted by counsel in undertaking representation on contingency, and the successful result obtained by plaintiff, who will continue to receive disability benefits into the future. See *Lewis v. Saul*, 16-CV-6411, 2020 WL 132281, at \*2 (W.D.N.Y. Jan. 13, 2020) (recognizing value of future benefits and insurance coverage that are not reflected by the amount of past due benefits).

## **CONCLUSION**

For the reasons set forth above, counsel is awarded \$22,450.23, with the stipulation that upon receipt of this award, they will refund to plaintiff \$7,221.68 previously received pursuant to the EAJA.

## **SO ORDERED.**

**DATED:      Buffalo, New York**  
**April 10, 2023**

*s/ H. Kenneth Schroeder, Jr.*  
**H. KENNETH SCHROEDER, JR.**  
**United States Magistrate Judge**